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RECENT LITERATURE

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1. Social Ethics and Social Philosophy

I. PERSONALITY: THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE PERSON

Rejuvenation.—War accidents resulting in asexualization with attendant loss of masculine traits and of personality and acumen led to physiological experimentation. *Rejuvenation and acceleration of puberty in animal subjects:* Experimentation on animal subjects shows deterioration due to asexualization and a more than corresponding revival when glands are again grafted in, after any length of time, whether in the normal location or elsewhere. By an incision senile subjects are revived and take on all the traits of youth in physical appearance, behavior, and procreative powers. The effect is heightened if healthy glands of other individuals are grafted in. *Extent of rejuvenation:* By these operations rejuvenation is effected to the extent of one-fourth the life-expectancy of the animal subject, and can be repeated with similar effect. By the use of Roentgen rays puberty symptoms are produced at one-third the normal age. *Rejuvenation of human subjects:* The possibility of this has been demonstrated by ingrafting and by an incision where glands were remaining.—Dr. Paul Kammerer, *Neue Generation*, 16:293-96. E. T. H.

Comparative Studies of the Work Process.—The work process as represented in spontaneous expression of maximum exertion is studied by means of measuring devices in not only normal and subnormal persons of different ages, but also in insects, fowls, hares, cats, dogs, and other animals. *General type of energy development:* Energy is applied in one of two curve forms: spurts of exertion and steady continuous pull. The form of exertion depends on the type of locomotion and on the momentary excitation within the organism. *Acute and chronic fatigue:* In all subjects the curve flattens with increase of fatigue, distinguishing acute and chronic fatigue. The chronic-fatigued have the characteristics of the sensory, non-motor type; the vigorous, non-fatigued have the characteristics of the motor-reaction type. *Disposition to exertion:* The following among other subjects show themselves capable of near maximum exertion by inner impulse: normal persons, some subnormals, the cat, dog, and possibly even insects. The animal subjects that are not given to exertion out of inner motive are those that readily assume temporary immobility (animal hypnosis). This is overcome by appropriate excitation. *Life-principle in terms of exertion:* It seems to be a principle common to all life-forms to exert approximately maximum energy by inner movement; where lacking, this is due to peculiar characteristics of the subject concerned. Fatigue causes the subject to misinterpret the objective facts. *Rhythm of the work process:* Normal adults, some children, and some subnormals show a distinct work rhythm. Where lacking, effort tends to introduce it, thus implying efficacy of practice. Insects exhibit such rhythm, mammals less so. The habituated and intellectually controlled movements and the instinctive movements agree in working in the shortest line to their aim.—J. S. Szymanski, *Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie*, 18, 1, 3:1-18. E. T. H.

The Problem of Population.—*Popular reaction to Malthus' essay on population:* In this treatise Malthus indicated that the permanent improvement of society is impossible without a conscious limitation of the rate at which children are born. His doctrine was attacked by theologians who argued that children were sent by God and that it was impious to interfere with God's decree, and by semisocialists like Godwine who assumed that the limitation of population was a device of the rich to stave off a revolt of the poor. *The positive checks on population:* Three propositions are set forth

in the doctrine; namely, population is limited by the means of subsistence; population invariably increases, unless prevented by powerful and obvious checks; these checks are all resolvable into moral restraint, vice, and misery. Population tends to increase *pari passu* with an increase in the means of subsistence. The races and nations of the world are in the ultimate resort compelled to struggle with one another to get a maximum share of a limited food supply. *Limitation of birth-rate:* A race limits its numbers by discouraging births—mankind's historic method which still is maintained by lower races and lower classes of people; and by encouraging unwanted babies to die, as in the slums of London and New York. Some highly civilized nations have already learnt to limit their numbers. The lower races must also learn to restrict their numbers, or else the mastery of the world will pass to the inferior but more prolific types of mankind.—Harold Cox, *The Dial*, May, 1921. C. N.

The Agricultural Limits of Our Population.—*The law of population:* Pearl and Reed have developed a law which is expressed by a portion of the curve of a logarithmic parabola having the formula $y = \frac{be^{ax}}{1 - ce^{ax}}$, where a , b , and c have positive values. The major asymptote of the curve, as applied to our own country, gives the ultimate population limit of continental United States as 197 millions. Making allowances for all other factors, 800 million acres of arable land will support 320 million people, or 2.5 acres per man. If 11 millions be added to the preceding sum, which is obtained by calculating the productivity of our grazing lands and forests, the maximum population the United States can support is 321 millions. *Land cultivation in other countries:* The figures obtained from different countries are comparable with 42 per cent proposed for the United States as the sum total of her arable possibilities. Before the war Germany cultivated 1.15 acres per capita, France 1.5 acres, Italy 0.98 acres, Belgium 0.57 acres. China has about 300 millions with a land area 600 million acres greater than the United States. Japan, with a population of 52 millions in 1911, cultivated 18 million acres out of a total land area of 94 million acres. By an extraordinary use of fertilizers she was able to support 3 persons per acre. If the United States could do as well on her 800 million acres of arable land, our population would be 2,000 millions. But Japan really would need 1.5 acres per man to support her population in terms of American food habits. At this rate the United States could support only 530 millions on her arable land—the ultimate limit humanly possible for the country.—E. M. East, *The Scientific Monthly*, June, 1921. C. N.

La Tyranie Eugénistique.—*Sterilization laws in the United States:* Dr. Harry H. Laughlin in the October number of *Social Hygiene* cites fifteen states in which laws have been passed providing means for the prevention of procreation by defectives confined in state institutions. Such laws put people at the mercy of surgeons and the directors of the institutions without recourse to any tribunal. In five of the fifteen states the law has been declared unconstitutional. *A standard state law:* Dr. Laughlin advocates a uniform law which would provide for the sterilization of the feeble-minded, the insane, certain types of criminals, epileptics, drunkards, those having certain diseases, the blind, the deaf, the deformed, and dependents. This legislation would be contrary to the principles of equality of the American democracy.—N. Mondet, *Journal des économistes*, January, 1921. M. S. E.

L'Hygiène et l'Éducation des Enfants Vicieux ou Coupables.—*Causes of juvenile delinquency:* Heredity and environment are both important factors. Fifty per cent of delinquency is due to lack of proper home life, 30 per cent to mental troubles. *Types of delinquent children:* (1) the child mentally and morally sound, but exposed to bad environment; (2) the poorly trained child; (3) the mistreated child; (4) the feeble-minded child; (5) the degenerate child; (6) the mentally unbalanced child; (7) the child lacking most of the social instincts. *Treatment of delinquent children:* (1) Treatment should fit the individual case. To secure this, observation clinics should be established. (2) Juvenile courts should be created. (3) Institutions for the education and guidance of delinquents should be developed. *Observation clinics.* The problem of finding a suitable place to confine minors while awaiting trial is solved by the observation clinic, in which the mental, physical, and moral life of the child is studied. The changed environment and the treatment by specialists often bring to

light the peculiar needs of the child. *Juvenile courts:* The first juvenile court was established in Chicago in 1899. The movement spread over the United States and Europe. Some form of it may be found in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and France. In France an informal inquiry is conducted by a judge who is a child specialist. *Disposal of cases:* The judge sometimes merely gives the child needed advice. In other cases he may take it under his control and either return it to its parents on probation or place it in some family, some public or private institution of relief, a house of correction, or a special asylum. Whatever may be the method adopted, it should not be of a fixed character.—P. Noblécourt and G. Schreiber, *Revue philanthropique*, January, 1921. M. S. E.

Observations Psychologiques sur les Combattants.—*Spread of fear and courage:* The exhibition of fear in one soldier may arouse fear in others, boldness may reassure them. But sometimes rashness produces an idea of danger and hence causes fear. Inversely, cowardice may inspire others to show their superiority by acts of valor. The less community one has with a group, the less exposed he is to emotional contagion. *Influence of ideas of danger on fear:* Fear is not proportional to danger but to the idea one has of it. Soldiers feel at ease in a sheltered place which may be more dangerous than the open. Unknown peril seems greater than it is, and unexpected danger produces more fear than if foreseen. *Conditions affecting fear:* The consciousness of fighting for some great cause can overcome fear. Anger sometimes grows out of fear. War breaks down the veneer of civilization and leads to superstitions which affect the conduct in the face of danger. Habit lessens the fear of immediate danger, but cannot remove the apprehension of suffering and death which the soldier imagines when unoccupied. *Influence of wounds and nervous troubles:* Wounds produce a physical fear which is hard to overcome. Danger sometimes inhibits, sometimes stimulates, action. *Emotional outlets:* Sentimentality which is inhibited on the battle field seeks outlets in other directions. Nervous relaxation sometimes takes the form of exuberance, weeping, or laughing. *Sleep:* Some soldiers can sleep soundly after battle, others cannot. Men deadened for lack of sleep do not heed danger and work automatically. After expenditure of great effort soldiers often fear slight things. The stupor into which some men fall after emotional strain and the excitement which others feel may be explained by the self-control of the former.—Lieutenant Colonel Constantin, *Revue philosophique*, March–April, 1921. M. S. E.

The Intimate Senses as Sources of Wisdom.—*The ten special senses:* There is nothing in the mind that was not first in the ten or more senses: sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch (pressure), pain, temperature, equilibrium (static), kinaesthetic (muscle), organic. The criterion of special sense is that it has a specialized set of end-organs or receptors for reporting to the organism certain kinds of existing objects, and that it is connected through the central areas with a particular kind of response. *Distinction between the defining and the intimate senses:* In so far as a receptor discriminates qualities in objects and perceives their kinships, it may be called a defining sense. In so far as a receptor reports to consciousness directly or indirectly qualities of objects together with cues of right response, it may be designated an intimate sense. So there are defining sensory processes and intimate sensory processes. All of the senses are capable of both processes. The two types of sensory behavior are both high each in its own way when dealing with certain sorts of objects. There has been a double line of development equally important: the one moving in the direction of description, scientific analysis, practical manipulation, logical construction, and system-building; the other in interpreting its objects and their meanings and in holding the individual in right relationship in his world of experience. The intimate sensory processes are the direct and important sources of meaning, of worth, and of value. They are sources of wisdom in morals, aesthetics, and religion. *The mechanisms of the defining and intimate senses.* The central mechanism of the defining processes has the central nervous system with the cerebrum and its highest structure. The neural mechanism of the intimate senses is the autonomic, or sympathetic, system and its connection with all the viscera and the smooth muscle tissues of the body. The language of the intimate-sense wisdom is symbolism that can hint and suggest meanings that are indescribable. *Fallacies regarding the intimate senses:* Contrary to certain psychological points of view, the intimate senses are: (1) as consistent in their objective reference

as the defining senses; (2) able to a degree to manipulate spatial and temporal units; and (3) communicable.—Edwin Diller Starbuck, *Journal of Religion*, March, 1921.

W. A. D.

Elternverantwortlichkeit.—Unwillingness to assume responsibility is a disease of our age. The policy of governments to train subjects to unquestioning obedience to leaders has increased selfishness and untruthfulness. Science has represented the individual as merely a means of maintaining society. The doctrine of the "struggle for existence" was based on a misunderstanding of Darwin's explanation of evolution, and the destruction of life implied in it is a tremendous economic waste. Multiplication of the unfit must rather be prevented by arousing a feeling of responsibility toward the coming generation in those that are eventually to become parents. What the schools need to do, much more than imparting a knowledge of history and mathematics, is informing the pupils about the possibilities of hereditary transmission of disease, as of deafness, goitre, imbecility, etc. The ability to resist one's passions must be increased by training, for every rise in high-strung emotions means a lowering of the feeling of responsibility, as the war has shown. Training for responsibility will be far more effective than coercive measures; besides it is not liable to the same danger of abuse.—H. Fehlinger, *Neue Generation*, November, 1920.

II. THE FAMILY

La Famille Conjugale.—*Characteristics of the conjugal family:* The conjugal family, which is that found in the highest European civilizations today, is distinguished from the patriarchal and the paternal families by the fact that its only permanent elements are the husband and wife. There is no legal bond between parents and children after the latter come into their majority and are married. *Law of contraction:* As society has extended, the family has become more restricted and the state has interfered more in domestic affairs, making marriage binding and limiting the power over children. The family has also become more personal. *Break-up of family communism:* At one time all relatives lived in common. This is now limited to the primary zone. The inheritance of wealth is a survival of this communism. The right of willing property to one's children is destined to disappear. It is the cause of unjust inequalities in environment. Much of our life is organized around this, however, and it cannot be easily changed. The development of professional groups toward which the individual will feel a duty is the solution.—Émile Durkheim, *Revue philosophique*, January–February, 1921.

M. S. E.

Laws of Marriage and Divorce.—*Reform in the marriage laws in England:* Lord Buckmaster and Lord Gorell have introduced bills to reform English marriage laws. *The object of both measures:* A wife is given right to put an end "to her marriage on proof of a single act of unfaithfulness on the part of her husband without proof of ill-treatment or desertion." The bills in question do not provide for any proof of the identity or condition of the parties proposing to be married, or dissolution of marriage on the ground of its being induced by fraud. The law allows an adulterous wife or husband to marry the other party to the adultery as soon as the decree of divorce has taken effect. *Provisions of marriage laws in other countries:* The French law provides that a son under the age of twenty-five, or a daughter under the age of twenty-one, cannot marry without the consent of the parents or "the family council." By a law of 1897, both parties to an intended marriage were required to produce to the registrar a certificate of birth issued within three months if issued in France, or within six months if emanating from a colony or consulate. But this law has not entirely prevented the crime of bigamy. In 1884 a law was passed allowing a dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery, cruelty, criminality, and mutual incompatibility. In Belgium the law of marriage and divorce is much the same as in France. In Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, and Portugal, it is provided that where, by the decree of a court dissolving a marriage, one party is found guilty of adultery the spouse found guilty cannot intermarry with his or her paramour. In Spain similar provision exists regarding civil marriage.—F. A. Bosanquet, *The Nineteenth Century and After*, June, 1921.

C. N.

III. PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

"Les Commencements de l'Anthropologie en Amérique" par Ales Hrdlička.—*Early influences:* Dr. Hrdlička notes that the presence of native races in America early led to an interest in them which gave the direction to later anthropological research. In addition to this, he refers to the influence of Europe, especially of Linné, Buffon, Cuvier, Blumenbach, and Prichard, and of the Paris Museum of Natural History, as very important. *Beginnings of anthropology:* The American Antiquarian Society was formed at Worcester in 1812, the Linnaean Society in Boston in 1814, and later the Boston Society of Natural History. A nucleus of anthropology was formed by the works of John Warren who published in 1822 *An Account of the Crania of Some of the Aborigines of the United States*. The founding of phrenological societies in Boston and Washington gave an impulse to the collection and study of human crania. *Samuel G. Morton:* American anthropology, strictly speaking, begins with Samuel G. Morton. His monumental work, *Crania Americana*, appeared in 1839. Morton was forced to invent his own methods of measurement. Six of these are in use today. His conclusions are valuable, his errors being chiefly due to lack of data at that time. Morton stimulated an interest in the American Indians, but unfortunately did not leave a school to carry on his work. Joseph Leidy, Aitken Meigs, and Nottet Gliddon, however, made some contributions under his influence.—L. Manouvrier, *Revue anthropologique*, January–February, 1921. M. S. E.

Anti-Japanese State Legislation.—*California:* Recent legislation in California protests against the United States treaties giving citizenship to Japanese, against nullification of the state "alien land law," and emphasizes the right of each state to safeguard itself against aliens. Another bill extends the laws restricting ownership of property to include all aliens, even Dutch and English, who are greatly affected. Several western states are following this example. *Arizona:* A stringent anti-alien bill prohibiting ownership of property. *Idaho:* A bill forbidding immigration, citizenship, and ownership of property, with certain exceptions. *Nevada:* Resolution excluding foreigners ineligible for citizenship from owning farming or mining property. A further bill similar to those of California and Arizona. *Oregon:* One modeled on the Arizona bill. *Texas:* Individuals ineligible for citizenship are prohibited from owning land. *Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah:* Bills in these states are modeled on the California alien land law.—*Japan Review*, April, 1921. E. B.

How Shall Japanese-Americans in Idaho Be Treated?—Idaho proposes a law against the Japanese, who have done her no harm, entirely on the basis of California's action. The latter results from stampeding the people into belief in a series of falsehoods. *False statements:* Figures circulated showing that in sixty-some years, because of high fecundity, the Japanese will be sole inhabitants of the state are unfounded. Further statistics to make them owners of all the property in the state one hundred and sixty-five years hence are equally ridiculous. A report published to the effect that there were four thousand aliens illegally in the state, which was disproved but never retracted, roused Californians to a frenzy. Another report, by a legislator, stating that the Japanese had leased 10 million acres of land in the northern part of the state, has been disproved but is still spreading. *The truth:* What land the Japanese own is usually so poor that their predecessors, Americans who were swindled into buying it, were not energetic enough to cultivate it. For reclaiming such land the Japanese have a distinct genius. The honor of the state and of the nation demands justice to the one nation which at the time of the San Francisco earthquake immediately wired money to shelter and feed the sufferers. Such falsehood as is being circulated threatens our nation with a world-war.—John P. Irish, *Japan Review*, May, 1921. E. B.

Family Folkways and Mores.—The contract for marriage is usually made by parents, relatives, or friends. Marriage usually takes place when the bride is between the ages of ten and thirteen. Their husbands are often thirty-five or older, and men highly educated; for there is an extensive educational program for the boys, but education for girls until very recently was almost unheard of. The state of health of the average Assamese family is deplorable. Physicians are scarce, especially women physicians, and the men will not permit their wives to be treated by men, for, after marriage, no man except her father or brother is permitted to set eyes upon her.

Changes through Christian schools: The Christian schools for girls extend the period of childhood, train the girls to be better mothers, prepare for entrance into training schools for nurses and doctors, and are gradually changing social behavior and attitudes developed by a system organized to keep the sexes separate.—Elizabeth E. Hay, *Journal of Religion*, March, 1921. W. A. D.

The Food of the Immigrant in Relation to Health.—*The Poles and other Slavic Peoples:* The Poles who come to America are typically rural people whose diet has included plenty of vegetables and meat. Many aspects of our life are new to them. *Changes in diet:* Because of the expense, eggs and milk are shortly dispensed with and no substitutes provided. Children who came with rosy cheeks, missing dairy products and eggs, develop anemia and illness. To rehabilitate them, it is necessary to prescribe soups, eggs, milk, and cereal. With sympathetic understanding it is possible to prepare these properly and still cater to the national tastes of food. The same is true in the case of adults suffering from constipation, diabetes, tuberculosis, and other diseases. *International food tastes of the Jews:* An international race, the Jews have acquired tastes for food of many countries, which they have adapted to their dietary laws. These laws must be understood by social workers among them. *Change of occupation:* Elsewhere an out-of-door group, here they become indoor workers with little exercise. Failing to adapt their diet accordingly, they experience great discomfort from the customary weekly feasts of rich food. They need to cultivate a taste for simpler foods. *Proper diet:* It is difficult to meet the kosher requirements in preparing foods, which are classified as (1) meat or fish, (2) milk and its products, (3) Neutrals. Meat and milk may not be mixed. Neutrals may accompany meat or milk, but never both in the same meal. Nevertheless, it is entirely possible to prepare nourishing diet for the children and invalids and still satisfy the tastes of the race. The Jewish woman has had extensive experience in accommodating to new dietaries. This fact makes her apt in learning.—Michael M. Davis, Jr., and Bertha M. Wood, *Journal of Home Economics*, January, 1921. E. B.

Religion in Terms of Social Consciousness.—*Nature of consciousness:* Later investigators are dropping the notion of specific instincts. They speak of impulsive tendencies and attitudes or phases of complex organic behavior. These tendencies are conceived as elicited and conditioned by social experience. Human nature is thoroughly social, involving the interaction of social stimulus and response. Thought, of the most private character, becomes a conversation between the different "selves" within the imagination. These selves are developed through participation in social relations, and consciousness is itself an interplay of rôles gathered from intercourse with one's fellows. The individual is not then to be set off against society, nor counted simply as one unit which may be associated with similar units to produce an aggregate called society. The mind and "soul" are social through and through. The individual is real enough, but his reality is within the social situation. *Nature of religion:* Religion is identified with the highest social consciousness—not with social consciousness in general. By "highest" is meant the most intimate and vital phases of the social consciousness. This highest social consciousness is not the same in all peoples and times, but every people and every time have a scale of values in which certain interests are felt to be the most important. These constitute their religious values. To discover the religious values of any group, examine their ceremonials and their social organization and find what they are most concerned about. When the highest social values are lifted out of the realm of custom, religion tends to become identified with the more consciously chosen ideals. Social approval and social ostracism guard the sanctities of life both in savage and in civilized communities. Nature is instrumental for the great ideal ends of religion. The sense of participating in "social experience," of the character and magnitude that it is, has a genuine religious significance.—Edward Scribner Ames, *Journal of Religion*, May, 1921. W. A. D.

IV. CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

The Industrial Problem of the Proletariat.—This question has point because of its bearing on both the (theoretical) transitional proletarian stage and the subsequent era of socialism. *Improvement of the standard of living:* The loss of a standard of living is more revolutionizing than the mere urge to better such standard. This improvement can be effected only by an increase, first, of the available food supply, and secondly,

of the goods made by quantity production, and not by expropriation of the luxury of the ruling classes. *Conflict between dictatorship rules and industrial principles:* To meet the shift in production, the factors of production must be reorganized. But here the dictatorship comes into collision with industrial principles, for example, the realignment of labor, creation of new enterprises, and redistribution of raw materials. The dictatorship demands that these subserve its rules of labor placement. *Morale and labor output:* The introduction of the time wage has resulted in the reduction of the intensity of application and the tendency for the amount of labor output to drop to that of the poorest workman. The only resort of the dictatorship is to appeal to the morale of the workmen to increase their discipline and the amount of their output. —Dr. Elias Hurwicz, *Neue Zeit*, 39, 2:30-34. E. T. H.

The Geography of Japan with Special Reference to Its Influence on the Character of the Japanese People.—*Profound influence of the formation of the Japanese Island:* The long coast line, encouraging the fishing industry, thereby promotes hardihood. Immunity from invasion develops pride and self-satisfaction. Volcanoes, quakes, tidal waves, typhoons, floods, and treacherous rocks possess the imagination with dread. Luxuriant vegetation, clear air, and contrasts in climate produce a stimulating effect. *Parallels in Greece:* Ancient Greece presented similar features: structure-promoting formation of small communities with characteristic differences of appearance, dialect, and customs; free commerce; frugality arising from infertility of soil; tendency to identify hills with shrines and legends. *Striking natural features:* Subarctic and subtropical climates exist almost side by side. Earthquakes to the number of four a day are common. Mineral springs furnish bathing facilities and recreation to peasants, where customs permit free mingling of sexes. Floods devastating the land give rise to festivals of supplication. Over half the inhabitants live in rural districts. The farmer's difficulties inculcate patience and perseverance, and his status is high. Great ranges of impassable peaks and ridges limit intercourse and mobility. Their beauties inspire love and reverence, their wildernesses fear, as expressed in art and religion. *Superstition:* Physical phenomena are supposed to be controlled by magic, as when the dangers of climbing may be overcome by eating the choicest part of a mountain chamois that its characteristics may enter into the nature of the climber. *Conflict of cultures:* The tenth century meets the twentieth at the top of Fujiyama, where a picture-postcard store flaunts itself in the face of a shrine for the worship of the Rising Sun.—Walter Weston, *National Geographic Magazine*, July, 1921. E. B.

Schwarze Rasse und Geschlechtsmoral.—Misdeeds of the French army of occupation, especially the colored troops, have called forth a flood of impassioned protests, and an American lady traveling in Germany has recommended lynching. Have six years of war failed to teach us that by such a spirit what is indeed sad and terrible will only be magnified to gigantic proportions? Witness the misdeeds of the German army in Lille, the "paradise of love," and the callousness we showed in the deportation of old men, women, and girls from Belgium. Let us rather aim to repay all the good that is being done to us, and we shall find it a surer and swifter method of getting back to normal conditions. Good deeds will be infectious. Prejudice against the colored races is unfounded. People of colored races often surpass us in self-control and moderation, and rank high in logical acuity and in creative imagination. A better knowledge on our part of their natural frankness, happy disposition, and touching kindness may gradually cure us of our superiority and teach us tactfulness. Why speak of a "black shame," when we cannot deny the existence of an infinitely more humiliating "white shame"? For centuries numbers of white women, victims of the unbridled lust of "white" men have been going to the dogs physically and morally in our most "cultured" countries, not to mention the colored victims of white men in the colonies. Before we proceed to hang and burn black sinners, let us give proof that we are culturally the superiors of the colored races; and perhaps we shall learn in the attempt that honor and dignity in a man is not a question of skin-color.—Dr. Helene Stöcker, *Neue Generation*, August-September, 1920.

V. COMMUNITIES AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

VI. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Housing Conditions in Germany.—*The causes of bad housing in Germany:* A partial explanation of the situation is the overcrowded condition of the German popula-

tion in proportion to the territory it occupies and to the economic pressure resulting from it. Before the war Germany had to feed about 70 millions on an area covering 208,780 English square miles. Since the Armistice this area has been reduced to 188,990 English square miles in which to house and feed 60 million persons. Intense overcrowding also has been brought about through the stoppage of building during the war, and through the increase of householders by new marriages and the returning families from the colonies who were forced to seek refuge in the mother-country. *The seriousness of the housing problem:* In Berlin on July 1, 1920, there were 72,500 householders waiting to be sheltered; in Karlsruhe 2,371 were homeless; 10,000 people were seeking homes in Breslau; 6,000 in Cologne; 6,000 in Nuremberg, and 5000 in Augsburg; in Munich 21,671 householders applied for accommodations in May, 1919. The shortage affects all classes alike. *Remedial measures:* No person is permitted to possess more than a certain amount of space within his own home. A room per person, with an extra room for the kitchen, is the principle limitation everywhere, and no family may possess more than one house. Temporary homes also have been built on the little allotment gardens on the outskirts of the town.—Katherine S. Dreier, *The Survey*, May 7, 1921. C. N.

Motion Pictures and Crime.—*The motion picture as a cause of crime:* A large number of very young persons are implicated in crimes of all sorts throughout the country. Newspaper articles and editorials have discussed the matter, and blame is placed frequently upon the motion picture. A large portion of the motion pictures suggest murder, burglary, violence, and other antisocial influences. *The problem of the mentally retarded individual and of the normal child:* The average adult cannot interpret the reactions of a child in terms of his own reactions, because there are fundamental differences of the two. These two groups are marked off from normal adults in that they are more susceptible to suggestion; they lack foresight to weigh the consequences for self and others of different kinds of behavior; they have less capacity and willingness to exercise self-restraint; and their imagination is less controlled and checked by reference to the realities. The quality of films may be improved by proper legislation and by the foresight of their producers.—A. T. Poffenberger, *The Scientific Monthly*, April, 1921. C. N.

Play and the Ultimates.—Life under modern circumstances prevents the expression of natural tendencies and interests. To fulfil such needs, the bills for school nurses and physical training should be passed by the Massachusetts legislature. They will provide for play as well as physical training. *Essentials of play:* Play must build up physically, cater to interest, create something beautiful, find a market for it, and promote social interaction. *Function of school:* The school must serve as a finding-place of lost talents; promote music and art; bring parents and children into rapport; teach the value of leisure time for personal growth; and show the satisfaction of developing all the resources offered by our vocation. Only thus will the school fill out human nature and make men and women.—Joseph Lee, *Education*, May, 1921. E. B.

Education in Bolsheviek Russia.—*Education before the revolution:* Only 20 per cent of the population, chiefly of the upper classes, were literate. Elementary education, particularly, was of poor quality. *Principles of new program:* German, English, Italian, and American ideas are incorporated in a new system providing for the children from kindergarten to university. Education is for all classes, all ages, and both sexes. While dogmatic in some ways, it yet inculcates ideals of freedom, criticism, and independence. *Standards of training:* Practice schools are promoted for the purpose of training teachers. In this connection the outstanding characteristic of the system is its experimental nature. *Handicaps:* Buildings, equipment, clothing, food, soap, medical attendance, and books are almost impossible to secure. For this and other reasons, the movement confined mainly to the cities such as Petrograd and Moscow, has scarcely reached the village peasants. *Conclusions:* The child population is greatly handicapped. The resulting death-rate is tremendous. The situation would be saved by opening up trade and political relationship, together with pioneer work by individuals. Otherwise a great people will die and a world-educational experiment fail.—L. Haden Guest, *The Child*, May, 1921. E. B.

VII. SOCIAL SCIENCE AND THE SOCIAL PROCESS

Probation in Children's Courts.—*Meaning and development of probation:* Probation means that the delinquent child, instead of being treated as a criminal, is allowed to maintain all normal social contacts under careful civic supervision. Since the first probation law was enacted in Massachusetts in 1878, the movement has spread until every state in the Union save one and most civilized foreign countries have some such law. *Meaning and present status of children's courts:* The children's court is a special system for investigation, diagnosis, and treatment of cases of juvenile delinquency, not to condemn and punish, but to reclaim the delinquent and prevent further delinquency. In the United States all the states except two have enacted laws providing for such courts, but many small cities and other communities have not yet established them. *Probation methods:* Through the direction of the children's court a careful investigation is made of each case that comes before it. The home, the community, the parentage, and the mentality of the child are studied. If the child and the home fit, or can be made to fit, these contacts are not broken. The probation officer and his staff, all of whom should be carefully chosen and thoroughly trained, assume a watchful and sympathetic guardianship over the young offender. This probation organization works in close co-operation with other civic and voluntary institutions, such as the school and employment bureau. *Results and conclusions:* It is clearly demonstrated that the system of probation and children's courts succeeds in a large majority of cases, and that it is much cheaper than institutional care. It costs about one-eighteenth as much as the latter in the state of New York. This seems to justify the conclusion that the system should be extended to every community in the land.—Charles L. Chute, United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, No. 80 (Pamphlet), 1921. C. A. W.

Development of Gainful Employment of Women during the War.—The article discusses the market for women's labor, their lack of prior training for gainful occupations, and at more length the following topics. *War-time employment bureaus:* Connected with placement were efforts at control of housing, nourishment, clothing. Recommendations are made for reform of the permanent bureau. *Demobilization of war-time women workers:* This gave rise to minute and extensive problems of personal and industrial readjustment and was complicated by housing and transportation conditions. *Housing in relation to dislocation of women workers:* This subject is one of the saddest chapters in the industrial employment of women during the war, involving congestion, crowding, lack of comforts, and even of essentials. *Intensification and lengthening the hours of labor:* Lifting, speeding up, and long hours showed their effects in functional and health disturbance. Woman's clothing added to discomfort, exposure, and accidents. Undernourishment especially of women with children reduced labor output and undermined health.—Marie Elisabeth Lueders, *Schmollers Jahrbuch*, 44, 1:241-67. E. T. H.

Ethnology as a Science.—This is a wide subject with varied phases and tendencies. *Definition and scope:* It is the science of cultural life of human communities, particularly of races and racial groups. The article elaborates the implications of this definition: man cannot exist as an independent entity; contact is the beginning and foundation of culture, which is an evolving process; the spatial and temporal distribution, the height, variation, and degree of culture. *Factors contributing to cultural development:* inner—those of human nature, and outer—those of the habitat reacting on the carriers of the culture. *Phases of culture:* These are classed under the economic, the social, and the religious. *The organization of the science of ethnology:* The chief departments are; (1) general ethnology (the factors operative in culture in general, and the exhibition and examination of cultures and their distribution and mixtures); (2) special ethnology or ethnography (the culture of a particular group); (3) genetic ethnology (the cultural development of mankind).—Dr. Fritz Krause, *Petermanns Mittheilung*, 67:8-12. E. T. H.

What is the Present Attitude of College Students toward Organized Religion?—*Types of conventional attitudes:* (1) *the natural conformist:* He is the boy who is temperamentally "good," who identifies religious faith with external moral practices. (2) *The young institutionalists:* They are more developed "personalities" than their

conforming comrades. The boys of this group identify religion with a half-romantic, half-mystical allegiance to impressive and picturesque institutions. They are social and religious conservatives. (3) *The young humanitarian*: He expresses his religion through its substitutes, meets his spiritual problem by evading it. He identifies religion with social reform, piety with organized benevolence, and spiritual leadership with administrative efficiency. He does not scrutinize the intellectual and emotional sources of our present religious and economic structure. He would rather mitigate its abuses than reform its principles. (4) *The modern pagans*: They are not irreligious, but non-religious. They are not hostile to religion, but indifferent to it. They are relatively incapable of experiencing it. (5) *The intellectual and aesthetic radicals*: They have a passion for intellectual integrity and for accurate appreciations and judgments. They are hostile to religion because of a misconception of what religion is.—Albert Parker Fitch. *Journal of Religion*, March, 1921. W. A. D.

The Intellectual Élite of the Feminine Sex.—The article disagrees with the prevalent opinion that college women are the most highly endowed. The handicaps placed on the earlier college women and in a less degree on college women at the present are supposed to have secured the selection into these ranks of only those of unusual ability. *College women those possessing opportunity*: The early college women were the élite of only a small upper class who had the means of securing preliminary education. With the extension of public elementary education, college requirements can be met by a larger, though still limited, number of economic classes. *Familial and school handicaps*: The number of women students is excessively limited by handicaps of priority of opportunity given by parents to the sons, and by the school-system discrimination. *Girls of lower classes show highest ability*: Tests rank these higher than either boys or girls of higher social classes. Until ready access to higher learning is afforded the girls of the lower classes, the real capabilities of women in intellectual pursuits will not be discovered.—Dr. M. Vaerting, *Neue Generation*, 16:341-48. E. T. H.

Problems of the Daily Press.—Among the revolutionary reforms, many innovations are proposed for the press. The failures of the press in interpreting and forming public opinion are observed. *The socialization of the press*: This is advocated not on economic, but on cultural and ethical grounds, by the advocates of radical revision. *Advertisement as the economic basis of the press*: The progress of the German press began with the cessation of state monopoly of advertisements. This marks also the era of large-scale advertising, which has value only to the extent of distribution. The combination of the functions of news dissemination and advertising can be harmful only when the former attempts to exert a bias on the latter. News, unlike the finance of the press, is independent of advertisements. *Arguments against state control*: The difference between the clean and the independent press, the repressive effect of control, the effect of subsidy, and the value of the press as a source of social data are discussed. *Journalism as an academic subject*: Books and brochures on the subject of the press are frequent, but scientific and systematic investigations are lacking. A brief sketch is given of the academic treatment of journalism, a review of recent literature and of proposals for a centralized library and academy for analysis and development of theory and practice of the press.—Otto Johlinger, *Schmollers Jahrbuch*, 44, 1:215-40.

E. T. H.

Le Facteur Instinctif dans l'Art Industriel.—Veblen's "*The Instincts of Workmanship*": According to Veblen, the instinct of workmanship may for sociological purposes be regarded as an irreducible hereditary character. The progress of industrial art is retarded in primitive societies by social institutions, magic, and the anthropomorphism which results from attributing to the objects the instinct of workmanship which man possesses. *Primitive progress*: The fact that husbandry deals with plants and animals, which offer less resistance to animistic conceptions, accounts for man's early success in that field as compared with his slow development of tools for dealing with inanimate objects. The matriarchate in this period is explained by the primitive assumption that women were more in accord with the phenomena of fertility. *Later stages of culture*: Private property arose either from the power of magicians or from the existence of portable goods which appealed to the predatory instinct. The first cultural stage was comparatively peaceful. The predatory period was warlike, and hence led to the patriarchy. Technological progress was retarded at this time. In

the handicraft period the instinct of workmanship was less hampered. The concept of the power of the producer over his product led to emphasis of cause and effect in religion and science, and was also the basis for the individualism which followed. With the advent of machines technology has become largely impersonal with attention in science turning from the efficient cause to series of lesser changes. *Critical comment:* Although Veblen bases his theories on uncertain ethnological data, the work as a whole is admirable. The theory of Hubert and Mauss, that the sciences have grown out of magic, only apparently conflicts with the notion of Veblen that magic was a hindrance to the development of technique. The machine era while eliminating many personal ideas, cannot avoid using the concepts of spatial contact which were possessed by man in the earliest application of his instinct of workmanship.—M. Halbwachs, *Revue philosophique*, March-April, 1921. M. S. E.

Personal and Impersonal Groups.—The personal group is small, and characterized by face-to-face contacts. The impersonal is artificial, instrumental, and valuable only to promote the former. The personal is characterized by adaptability, completeness of response, and plasticity; the impersonal by mechanical action, automatic response, and rigidity. Neither type can be dispensed with, nor derived from the other. *Standard for adjustment:* Human welfare, the basis for adjusting the two, is an organization of life allowing the maximum activity to the greatest number of tendencies in the individual. *Priority of personal group:* One of these modes of response may take precedence. Which one, may be determined by the biological and social-evolutionary processes. Findings indicate that they are enlarging total response. In other words, because it yields the greater total response, the personal group will take precedence. The danger of overdeveloping the impersonal group is counteracted by such phenomena as the development of shop committees and participation of employees in management. Similar movements occur in politics, education, the church, and the home. Indications point to a transfer of emphasis to the personal group, though there is the same danger here of swinging too far.—Henry Nelson Wieman, *International Journal of Ethics*, July, 1921. E. B.

VIII. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

The Mental Status of the American Negro,—*Comparison with white race:* The facts indicate that the average ability of the American negro is about 10 per cent below the average of the white. However, the fact that only about 25 per cent exceed the average for the white affects the proportions of individuals in the highest and lowest grades of intelligence. *Emotional aspect:* Differences in stability and morality may be accounted for by his social situation or intellectual deficiency which prevents him from understanding the need for control. *Mulatto:* Tests and observation show the mulatto to have greater ability and adaptability. *School organization:* The school program should allow an extra year, and should stress practical vocational subjects. *Best opportunity in America:* The Negro will never equal the white mentally. But he has the best possible chance in America, because (1) his group is large and will produce many leaders, and (2) contact and intercommunication with the white race furnishes control and examples, stimulating him to advance.—George Oscar Ferguson, Jr., *Scientific Monthly*, June, 1921. E. B.

Community Organization in the Orient,—The neighborhood organization or Fu Wu Tuan consists of Chinese and foreign men and women and has organized itself in eight groups, to deal with community welfare work. Its activities were started with an appropriation of \$600 by the Y.M.C.A. and American Board Church, but soon \$700 was added to this amount by the people in the neighborhood. *The program of the organization:* Lectures were arranged for women in the Sunday afternoon, and evening lectures for men. A plan was formulated to work up interest among special groups, such as unskilled laborers, artisans, teachers, gentry, and wives of officials. Poor relief was another phase of the work. The poorhouse aimed to fit the inmates for self-support. They were divided into three groups: the older and more decrepit were to take care of the house and to help with the cleaning; another group was to engage in industrial work, while a third was to peddle goods on the streets. Night schools were conducted throughout the year in the primary-school buildings of the American Board Mission. Sanitation was equally emphasized. A normal class of

eight men and women was formed to educate the people regarding the dangers of the fly and the necessity of cleanliness in the home. Moral reform was also furthered by means of a paper printed in the vernacular issued every ten days. Recreational activities have been promoted by outdoor games and by training playground leaders.—John Stuart Burgess, *The Survey*, June 25, 1921. C. N.

The Mythology and Science of Character Analysis.—*Definition of character:* Character is the sum of the traits which a person possesses. It gets its peculiar and individual coloring from the relative development and from the interplay of traits. *Three classes of character traits:* There are the physical characteristics, such as size, color of hair and eyes, shape of head, height of forehead, and shape of chin; the psychical traits such as trustworthiness, conscientiousness, honesty, and others; the physico-psychical traits, such as cheerfulness, sense of humor, self-control, and quickness of temper. *Schemes and character analysis:* To relate physical and mental traits various devices have been invented. Phrenology attempts to determine character in terms of the relative development of different parts of the head. Its fallacies lie in the assumptions that the skull fits the brain closely, and that each part of the brain is assigned a definite "faculty," such as memory, honesty, or bravery. Physiognomy, another pseudoscience, attempts to read character from the face. Recently more scientific methods of testing mentality have been developed, as by Karl Pearson, Francis Galton, and Binet. *Character analysis and vocation:* In vocational selection mental tests and their derivatives have been used with good results. On the vocational side, knowing the characteristics which are required for a certain position, we will be able to narrow the field of applicants and probably confine the selection to the two or three most promising candidates.—Henry I. Adams, *Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1921. C. N.

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